NTELLIGENCER

LEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AND SENT BY MAIL ON THE DAY OF PUBLICATION.

NEVILLE, MARCH, 6 1839. VOL V.

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For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary ab-
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All Swellings—Reducing them in a few
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Rheumatism—Acute or chronic, giving
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Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers and colds
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Sores and Ulcers—Whither fresh or lon
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Its Operations upon adults and children in
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have used it in the piles is "it actslike a charm.

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded
to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's
Linament for the Piles, and return the empty
bottle without being cured. These are the pos
itive orders of the proprietor to the agents; and
out of many thousands sold, not one has been
unsuccessful.

We might incert certificates to any length,
but prefer that those who sell the article, should
exhibit the original to purchasers.

Caution.—None can be Genuine without a
splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my
name, and also that of the Agents.

SOLOMON HAY'S.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers
who will insert the above 12 months, and send
one number to the agents shall be entitled to
one dozen of the Linament.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock &
Co., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near
Maiden Lane, one door below pearl steeet N.
York, and by one druggist in every town in the
Canadas ap25D&C:

☞The above Medicines may be had of
RUFUS HOLDEN, Belleville.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,
DANIEL GODDARD, No. 8 Gold St.
NEW-YORK.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the Pro-
prietor is authorized by a Physician, from whom the Receipt
was confidentially obtained, to state, that he has used it
himself, and in his extensive practice in Pulmonary affec-
tions, with astonishing effect. The happy combination of
vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed,
are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and
Stomach.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and the
proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has
failed in giving relief in diseases for which it is recommend-
ed; even in cases approaching to consumption, attended
with bleeding at the Lungs, and where all other remedies
had failed, the most decided and flattering success has
attended its use. Common colds, which are generally the
effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence
in a few hours; when used in asthma, hoarseness, wheez-
ing, and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief, pro-
curing tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping-cough it is
without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and
may be given to infants with perfect safety.

The genuine New England Cough Syrup will be en-
veloped in a bill of directions, enclosed in an engraved
wrapper, bearing on it the signature of the proprietor in his
own hand writing. The corks will be sealed and stamped
on the cork "New England Cough Syrup."

A few of the many certificates in favor of this Syrup which
are in possession of the Proprietor, are added for the perusal
of those who may be troubled with similar complaints

Messrs. Moffat, Plummer & Co.

Gentlemen—After having tried, by the recommendation
of my friends, almost every medicine for a cough, without
the least relief, I had recourse to your New England
Cough Syrup, and am enabled to say, with much thank-
fulness, that it has cured me of one of the most obstinate
coughs, I ever knew, and shall feel it to be a duty to re-
commend it to every one whom I find in need of so valuable
a medicine. Yours respectfully,

Boston, Nov. 20, 1834. JOHN P. STEVENS.

I have the satisfaction and pleasure of informing you
that the bottle of New England Cough Syrup, which I
procured of you on the 23d of April, has entirely relieved
me from a very severe cough which had afflicted me for a
short time past. After using a variety of medicine, and
finding no permanent relief, I was induced by the advice
of my friends, to try your Syrup. The result I have already
stated; it succeeded beyond my expectation; and I cheer-
fully recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all
those who may be afflicted with similar complaints.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES RUGGLES.

Boston, May 1, 1835.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony
in favor of your New England Cough Syrup, two bottles
of which, having entirely cured my cough, which was so
severe that my physician advised me to spend the coming
winter in a southern climate, but the fortunate use of the
Syrup will preclude the necessity.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH BRADLEE.

Boston, September 1, 1834.

The Proprietor would add, that he is constantly receiv-
ing numerous testimonials of the value and efficacy of this
remedy.

The above article is sold wholesale in

New York,	by the Proprietor and all the druggists.
Boston,	by Henshaw & Ward, Maynard & Noyes, & Brewers, Stevens & Cushing.
Philadelphia,	by Isaac Thompson, J. & J. W. Smith, G. W. Carpenter, and A. Fullerton jr.
Baltimore,	by R. H. Coleman & Co., Whitaker & Barzil, and G. & N. Popplein, jr.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	by Glascoe & Harrison, and Allen & Co
Pittsburgh, Penn.,	by James Schoonmaker & Co.
New Orleans,	by Nathan Jarvis.
Albany, N. Y.,	by Sands & Shaw.
Montreal, L. C.,	by Geo. Bent.
Halifax, N. S.,	by H. C. Friedham
St. Johns, N. B.,	by W. O. Smith.

And sold wholesale by the druggists and apothecaries
generally throughout the United States.

For sale by RUFUS HOLDEN drug-
gist, front street Belleville.

For sale as above,
"THE ORRIS TOOTH WASH,"
a superior article for Teeth and Gums
The concurrent testimony of the most em
inent Dentests & members of the medical fa-
culty, are united in favour of this article.

...ES, &c.

...RRIODIS.

...E NO PAY

$1.

...LINAMENT

Extraordinary chemical
of science and the in-
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Head-Ache

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS and SICK HEAD-ACHE, has the satisfaction to make known that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many fami lies who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. avers them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicated by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from adverti-sed patent medicine, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK or NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. S, remedy for his distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much as-tonishment: That so much suffering should have existed for ages withouth any discovery of an effectual preventive, to cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invent-ed as will convince the most credulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this com-plant, whether called sick Headache, or Ner-vous Headache, arises primarily from the sto-mach, those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through which, and that only through the same they expect a restoration of the natu-ral healthy action of the system. This [illegible] remedy is eminently cal-culated to attain, The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner suff-erers with the headache become convinced of the same the sooner will their sufferings end in resto-ration of health. Dr, Spohn pledges his pro-fessional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally through-out the United States.

Comstock & Co. wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. Y., General agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

The above medicines are for sale by Rufus Holden, Belleville.

☞THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the charac-ter of several divines, Physicians, and gentle-men of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative but positively a restoration of the humane hair; also a sure cure for dandruff. Who shall dis-pute, or who shall go bald? The only have a splendid steel plate engraved wrappery with falls of Niagara, &c. on it. Enquire at Rufus Holden's Druggist, Belleville.

PILES.

DROPSY,
SWELLINGS,
ALL SORES,
RHEUMATISM.

It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay,s Lini-ment, It is imposible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below

The true article has a splendid engraved wrap-per with agents and proprietor's name call at 2 Fletcher st maiden lane 4 doors below pearl st" where articles is sold

SOLOMAN HAYS

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid-den to purchace three notes of hand, given to the subscriber. One 28th August, 1838. for £12 10s, sign ed by Nathaniel Lazier. & Elijah Storr, one of the same date for £20, due one year after date, signed by the same persons, and the third for £17, 11, 9, dated 13th December, given by Robt. C. McLean Esq. the said notes having been lôst by me and the persons against whom I hold said notes are hereby forbidden to pay them to any one but myself.

ISAAC WILLIAM.

Ameliasburgh 28th Decr. 1838

This is to forbid all persons pur-chasing a Note of hand given to Samuel Rose, for fifteen Pounds, payable in stock, and now in the hands of Goodwin Bowerman, the stock having been tendered and the Note demanded. I shall offer the said stock for sale on the 10th day of January next.

OLIVER DINGMAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Information having recently reach ed the subscriber, that JOHN G. PENDERGAST, who was formerly a partner of his in the Iron works of Madoc, has contrary to good faith and without the knowledge o the subscriber used the name of the Firm, for his own private debts & in transactions foreign to the inter-est and entirely disconnected with the affairs of the co-partnership; this is to notify that I shall not hold myself liable for any such debts.

URIAH SEYMOUR,

Madoc, C. H. Province of Upper Canada, 15th Decr. 1838.

The Oswego Herald will please insert the above until forbid.

CHEAP AND GOOD BREAD.

FROM the 1st of January next, the Subscriber will sell his bread at 7 1-2 per loaf.

HENRY CORBY.

27 Decr. 1838.

TO LET.

The shop occupied by Wil-liam Wardrop Esq. on Bridge street

HENRY BALDWIN.

Belleville 27 Dec. 1838.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 27, 1839

THIS day, at two o'clock, HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded in State, from the GOVERNMENT HOUSE to the Chamber of the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from HIS EXCELLENCY to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, commanding their attendance; the MEMBERS present being come up accordingly, HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to address the two Houses with the following.—

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The internal tranquility of the Province, and the present security of its Frontier enable me, after a recess of unusual length, to meet you in Provincial Parliament. The postponement of the present Session has been induced by the pressing and paramount duties, in which many of you have been engaged, connected with the public defence, and the administration of Justice. But we have now an opportunity to turn our attention to devising measures for the peace, welfare and good government of the Colony, free from the paralyzing suspicion of internal treachery, or the exasperating influence of Foreign aggressions —and upon this happy result of the zeal, constancy and bravery, of the loyal Upper Canadian people, under the most trying circumstances. I offer you my hearty congratulations.

The situation of the Province is so novel & peculiar, that I feel called upon to exceed the ordinary limits of a Speech at the opening of Parliament, in order to review recent occurrences, and to trace effects to their causes, as a guide to present and future legislation.

England at peace with all the world, and relying implicitly, not only on the loyalty of her North American Subjects, but on the faith of treaties, and the existence of most friendly relations with the United States, had gradually withdrawn most of her troops from this Continent.

Encouraged by the absence of military power, the discontented in Lower Canada, after a long and vexatious Parliamentary opposition, and an obstinate rejection of every conciliatory effort on the part of the Government, at last broke out into open rebellion; and incited by their example, the disaffected in this Province, confidently relying on assistance from the neighbouring Frontier, and secure, in the event of failure, of finding an asylum there, made a sudden attempt to overthrow this Government, and to sever the Canadas from the Parent State.

The hopes of the disaffected in both Provinces, however, met with signal disappointment; and in Upper Canada particularly, the Militia were found, not only equal to the immediate suppression of insurrection, but a portion of its force, from the Eastern District, was enablod to march into Lower Canada, to assist in overawing the disposition to revolt which still existed there.

Such would have been the end of rebellion in Upper Canada, had not the disaffection, which grew originally out of the hope of Foreign interference, continued to receive life and support from the same source. The repose gained was of short continuance, for no sooner had some of the leading traitors escaped across the boundary, than they associated themselves with a number of the border population—robbed the public arsenals there—and made several audacious, but signally unsuccessful attempts, to invade and make a lodgement on British territory.

The authorities of the United States, having had ample time to suppress these outrages, our Militia were gradually withdrawn from the Frontier, and were in the course of being disbanded, when it was discovered that a body of foreigners and traitors had secretly introduced themselves into the Province, from the States of New York and Michigan. Some of their emissaries were despatched into the London District, while others raised successfully to raise the standard of rebellion in the Niagara District; but the attempt was suppressed in the bud—the Militia of the surrounding Country at once rushed to arms, and captured such of the banditti as did not succeed in making good their flight to the American shore.

The wanton and violent destruction of a British Steam boat within American waters, by a gang of ruffians from the main land of the United States, previously showed that the feeling of hostility had not abated on the frontier; and circumstances attended that outrage, which indicated, that it proceeded from an organized body of enemies. This suspicion was immediately afterwards strengthened by information, taken upon oath, detailing the secret signs, organization and intentions, of the Society of Patriot Hunters; and the confessions and declarations of the captive foreigners and traitors, who were taken in the Niagara District, corroborated this intelligence.

But notwithstanding the reasons I had for placing confidence in this information—the secrecy observed by the conspirators—the extreme wickedness and rashness of the proposed measure—the silence of the frontier press before so clamorous—and the quiet of the frontier towns, at one time so agitated—were well calculated to cause the numbers and resources of the conspirators to be underated, and to induce a belief that the presumptuous project of invading Canada would not be attempted.

After a short while, however, further proof was given that a conspiracy was actually organized, and that the combination extended along the whole line of the frontier, from east to west. I thought, however, that the accounts brought to me must be exaggerated: and that the parties named as being accomplices, could never have so far compromised their characters, as to have countenanced such a scheme; and though silently proceeding to make some essential preparations for defence, I still did not entirely rely upon the statements which were at that time made to the Government.

But as the information I continued to receive became more minute, and proceeded from various quarters, I could no longer doubt that the confederacy comprised a body of many thousand persons, whose numbers and resources were daily increasing: and what constituted the most revolting and alarming feature of this odious transaction was, the positive declaration, that many persons of wealth, and not a few public functionaries in the frontier cities and towns, had intimately connected themselves with this criminal alliance.

As the crisis drew nearer, strangers, without ostensible business, and under various pretences, were discovered to be scattered through the Province. It was ascertained that constant intercourse was kept up between the lodges of conspirators in the United States, & their adherents in Canada. The hopes of the disaffected appeared suddenly to revive. The intelligence from various quarters conveyed to this Government became more definite, shewing the immediate intention of the enemy to be the destruction of the British Steam boats, and the seizing by surprise and simultaneously, several posts within the Canadian boundaries where the disloyal might rally around the invaders assembled in arms, and procure reinforcements and supplies from the United States, without the risk of any collision with the American Authorities. An insurrection in the Lower Province was to be the signal for hostilities all along the line.

Under these circumstances, I took decisive measures to give immediate confidence to the country, and to ensure the security of the Province: and in now meeting you, although I deeply deplore that Her Majesty's faithful Subjects have been exposed to the greatest privations and hardships, and to the severest domestic injuries, I nevertheless enjoy the satisfaction of believing, that owing to our state of preparation at every point, the loss of valuable lives has been limited, the moral character of the people of Upper Canada strikingly exhibited, and a spirit roused throughout the Province, that will long survive passing events and greatly tend to the future strength, security, and tranquility of the Country.

After all the preparations that were so many months in progress, and after the expenditure of such large sums of money, voluntarily and no relief contributed, as are generally given relief in for national objects, the conspiracy gradually failing revolutionists were so entirely overthrown in your agent in have limited their operations to one attempt of the Good on our frontier, near Prescott, and to an induced me in the vicinity of Sandwich. Not a Sub had but little Her Majesty joined them after their last from it. The in both attempts they were signally defeated had taken and the result was the destruction or capture of pills, she of nearly the whole of the banditti. ble to accom-

In alluding to these events, it is impossible without assistance for me to praise too highly the gallantry, fully. Militia, the fidelity and prompt service ATERSON. Indian Warriors, and the patriotism E PILLS AND majority of the Inhabitants of this prepared by who have conspicuously vied with each other in the manifestation of a devoted attachment to our Most Gracious Sovereign—of an enthusiastic affection for their Country—and of deep regard for their revered Constitution.

Our great security against dangers resulting from a combination between the disaffected in the Province, and their confederates among the population of the contiguous country, consists in our happy union with the British Empire. The main foundation of the hopes of discontented persons in this Province, and of their foreign supporters, has been a mischievous notion industriously propagated, that England would desert her transatlantic possessions in the hour of difficulty and danger—that when, by the machinations of internal traitors, or the effects of external hostility, might render the possession of these Colonies burthensome, the assistance of the Mother Country would be withdrawn, and their loyal inhabitants left alone to support a most unequal conflict. This and pernicious opinion has given encouragement to treason—influenced the conduct of the wavering—excited the apprehensions of the timid—and even put to a severe test the constancy of the loyal and resolute. It has turned the tide of immigration from our shores—transferred the overflowings of British capital into other channels—impaired public credit—depreciated the value of every description of property—and in a word, has been the prolific source of almost all of our public calamities.

Recent events, however, have clearly demonstrated, that the fidelity of the mass of the people of this Province is not to be shaken by the severest trials. Experience has also proved, that under all circumstances you may confidently rely on the fostering care of the British Empire; and I have been directed by Her Majesty to convey to you the most positive assurances of Her continued protection and support.

At the same time, I do not wish to inspire you with a belief, which I am very far from entertaining, that the dangers with which we have been threatened are at an end. The hopes of our enemies have certainly been greatly humbled, and their schemes disconcerted, by the failure of their repeated attempts to seduce the Queens Subjects from their allegiance, and thus to overrun the country; but all the motives in which these attempts originated —the love of plunder—an avidity to seize our fertile lands, and an important desire to extend republican institutions, continue to operate with unabated force, while unhappily new and deeper passions have since been superadded. That men agitated by such feelings will remain quiet, longer than they are constrained by fear is not to be expected; and whilst I most sincerely desire conciliation, and conjure you to promote it by every honourable means, I do not hesitate to assert, on the sure ground of experience, that upon your own ability to repel and punish hostile aggression, we must henceforth chiefly depend. Among the considerations arising from this impression, I deem it advisable to invite your early and most serious attention to such amendments in our militia laws, as shall place this force upon the best possible footing—efficient, but not burthensome either to the Government or to the People,

That, in the first instance, not more than 20 shares shall be allowed to be subscribed for by enoh individual, but that after the closing of the subscription lists the amount of stock may be increased by individual subscribers, provided the whole be not taken up, and that if at the period of closing, more than five hundred shares shall have been subscribed for a proportionate equalization of stock is to be made

That the subscription lists be opened as soon as practicable, and be returnable to the H. J. Grasett, Secretary to the Committee Management, on or before the 1st day of next.

That ten per cent on the amount of subscribed by each individual, increased forthwith to be paid into the Bank of before the administration of Justice, and force-

To the painful necessity of making Examples.

Case of Her Majesty's Subjects who suffered in their persons or property, claim our early attention. The wanton destruction of the Steam-boat *Sir Robert Peel* —the pillage of the farms on Point au Pele Island, and the River St. Clair—the robberies at the Short Hills—the damage done at Prescott an Sandwich with the burning of the *Thames* Steamer, form together an aggregate of extensive loss, most serious to the sufferers and have occasioned earnest applications for relief.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you, that Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to extend to the wounded Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men, of the Provincial Militia, in arms since the insurrection last winter, the same liberal provision as is granted to Her Majesty's Regular Land and Naval Forces: and to make a similar beneficient provision for the Widows of those Officers in the Provincial Corps, who may have fallen in action.

The strongly-excited feelings to which the long agitated question of the Clergy Reserves has given rise in the Province, have sensibly impaired that social harmony, which, may be classed among the first of national blessing, & have augmented the hopes of the enemies of the country in proportion as they have created divisions among its defenders. It is painful to reflect, that a provision, piously and munificiently set apart for the maintenance of religious worship, should have become the cause of discord among professors of the same faith, and servants of the same Divine Master and I feel that on every account, the settlement of this vitally important question ought no to be longer delayed: I therefore earnestly exhort you to consider how this desirable object may be attained—and I confidently hope, that if the claims of contending parties be advanced, and I trust they will, in a Spirit of moderation and Christian Charity, an adjustment of them by you will not prove insuperably difficult. But should all your efforts for the purpose unhappily fail, it will then only remain for you to reinvest these Reserves in the hands of the Crown, & to refer the appropriation of them to the imperial Parliament, as a tribunal free from those local influences and excitements which may operate too powerfully here. My earnest desire is, that keeping in view as closely as you can, the true spirit of the object for which these lands were originally set apart, this embarrassing question may be settled on equitable principles, in a manner satisfactory to the community at large, and conducive to the diffusion of religion and true piety throughout the Province.

Second only in importance to the subject of the Clergy Reserves, is that a general Education. A system of sound religious instruction for the rising generation, ought to be established under every Government, and is most particularly requisite in a young Country in the situation of this Province. I therefore strongly recommend to you a care revision of the enactments relating to the Common Schools, and the early adaption of some plan calculated to secure the assistance of properly qualified teachers.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I am commanded by Her Majesty's Government, again to bring your consideration the the surrender, to your disposal, of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown; and I shall take an early opportunity to submit to

le conditons annexed to this offer; in the confident expectation, that the liberal intentions of her most Gracious Majesty will be duly appreciated by you, and that a satisfactory arrangement of this important subject will speedily by accomplished

With much regret I inform you, that, in addition to the large sums disburst by Her Majesty's Government, in the protection and defence of this Colony, the late events have also burdened the provincial Revenue with a very considerable extraordinary expenditure, not contemplated or provided for by the Legislature.

The capture, detention, trial and punishment of State Criminals, have been the principal source of this extraordinary outlay; and you will find from the accounts which will be presented to you, that the sum you appropriated in the last session to these purposes, has been greatly exceeded.

The Expence of transporting convicts to Quebec and England, on the way to their ultimate destination, forms also a heavy item in the charge attending the Administration of Justice; and I fear it must be further swelled, to a large extent, in consequence of their being a number of convicts, under sentence of death to whom the only relaxation of capital punishment compatible with the safety of the Province, seems to be transportation to a penal Colony.

I have likewise been obliged to expend considerable sums in procuring accurate information of the designs of the conspirators in the Adjacent States, as well as of their confederates within the Province: and in supporting a frequent and rapid communication with Her Majesty's Government at Home, & Her Ministers at Washington.

In the confidence of your sanction being most readily given to these necessaries disbursements, I have assumed the responsibility of advancing, from from the Crow Revenue, the amount of the most pressing demands under these heads of Service; and a statement of those advances, together with the Public accounts and Estimates, shall immediately be laid before you.

I have applied myself most sedulously to the examination and settlement of the numerous and pressing claims arising out of the late disturbances. Such of them as I was authorised to satisfy from the Military Chest, have been discharged, or are in a course of settlement, through Her Majesty's Commissariat; but there remain others, grounded on equitable considerations, the payment of which must necessarily depend upon your justice and liberality: and I shall accordingly direct a particular account of them to be laid before you.

The representations of the great convenience attending the negociation in this market of the public Debentures payable in London were so strong, that I was induced to discontinue the practice entirely, until you should have an opportunity of taking the subject under your deliberation.

Their negociation in England has been latterly impeded by the blow which recent disturbances had inflicted on the public credit of the Province, and was afterwards rendered impracticable by the circumstance, that the terms upon which the sale of those Debentures was authorised by Parliament, were less favourable to the purchaser than could be obtained by an investment of his capital in other securities.

You wo gratified to learn, that notwithstanding the interruption to which the trade of the country has been exposed, there has been no falling off of the Commercial Revenue collected in the Lower Province; that a portion of the money placedin the hands of Messrs Tho. Wilson & Co., of London, has been paid, and that there is reason to believe that the remainder will shortly be received.

You will receive reports upon the state of the Public works in congress; and I shall be most happy to co operate with you in any wise and practicable measures for their completion

The large sums heretofore granted for the improvement of the roads, do not appear to have produced results commensurate with the expediture; and it is accordingly worthy of your serious consideration, whether some more efficient system may not be contrived for the management and direction of this branch of the Public service. I need hardly add, that the formation of good roads is an object of primary importance in every Country, and most indispensibly necessary in an Agricultural one.

Her Majesty's Government look forward with much anxiety to the resumpsion of cash payments by the Chartered Banks. I indeed hope that no difficulty will present itself to the early accomplishments of this essential object.

Honourable Gentlemen & Gentlemen,

The several Addresses to Her Majesty from the two Houses of Parliament, during the last session, having been laid at the foot of the Throne, by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of state for the colonies, were very graciously received; and I shall, without loss of time transmit to you the answers which have respectively been returned to them.

I have to a limited extent, exercised the power vested in me by the suspension of the Habeas corpus Act. In doing so, I have proceeded with greatest caution, and with a sincere desire, that no restraint might be imposed on personal liberty, which the public safety did not imperatively demand.

The progress which this beautiful country seems destined to make in Population and Wealth, has been materially obstructed by the difficulties and dangers with which it has for some time past, been surrounded.

By the goodness of an over ruling Providence, those dangers have, however, in a great degree been averted, and I humbly hope by the same Almighty arm, which has hitherto protected us, will soon place Upper Canada in such a state of tranquility and security, as will permit the full development of her vast natural resources.

To accelerate the arrival of that period, I rely in cordial conjunction with you to promote such wise and salutary legislation, the prosperity and happiness of this interesting Colony, will be the object of my earnest desire and unceasing exertions.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY MARCH 6, 1839.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

4th March,

In our last we announced the fact of an invasion by Maine of the disputed Territory. Since then affairs have taken a more warlike turn. We select such facts, as will lay the whole of the business before the public, without entering into any speculation.

As soon as Sir John Harvey heard that the British inhabitants of the Disputed Territory had unlawfully taken the arms of the Government to repel the invading enemy, he ordered the civil Authorities to see that the arms were returned to the government stores, and ordered a military force to proceed to the station, to defend the inhabitants against the invaders. As soon as the noble New Brunswickers, heard this they delivered up the arms, they had taken in a moment of excitement to defend themselves against the insolent attacks of the Republican neighbours. What a contrast, with the conduct of those in Maine, and other states of the Union who plundered the arsenals, for the purpose of invading our territory.

Having done this much to maintain the Majesty of the Laws in his own Province, Sir John Harvey sent the following courtious communication to the Governor of Maine.

Government House Fredericton, N. B.

Feb. 13 1839.

SIR,—I have just heard with the utmost surprise and regret, that, without the courtesy of any previous intimation whatever to this Government, an armed force from the State of Maine, has entered the territory, the claim to which is in dispute betwixt Great Britain & the United States, and which it has been agreed betwixt the two general governments shall remain in the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of England, until that claim shall be determined.

It has been my duty, on more than one occasion to apprise the Executive Government of Maine that my instructions do not permit me to suffer any interferance with that possession of jurisdiction until the question of right shall have been finally decided. in discussion betwixt the two general governments.

With the knowledge of these instructions thus explicitly made known, I cannot but repeat the expression of the deep regret which I feel, that instead of seeking their recall or modification through the Presidential Government, the State of Maine should thus have forced upon a subordinate officer the alternative of the failing in this duty by abstaining from the fulfilment of the Commands of his Sovereign, or, by acting up to them, placing the two countries in a state of border collision, if not the two nations in immediate and active hostilities.

Such, nevertheless, is the position in which I find myself placed by this overt act on the part of the State of Maine, one from which I do not hesitate in entreating your Excellency to relieve me, by ordering the immediate recall of a force, whose presence within the precincts of the territory as claimed by England, it is contrary to my instructions to permit—& it is proper that I should acquaint your Excellency that I have directed a strong force of Her Majesty's troops to be in readiness to support Her Majesty's authority, and protect Her Majesty's subjects in the disputed territory, in the event of this request not being immediately complied with.

With regard to any plea for these proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, connected with timber spoliations on that territory, I beg to inform your Excellency that I have given directions for a boom to be placed across the mouth of the Aroostook, where the seizing officer, protected by a sufficient guard, will be able to prevent the passage of any timber into the St. John in the spring, or to seize it and expose it to public sale, for the benefit of the disputed territory fund."

Similar precautions will be adopted in regard to any timber cut upon the upper St. John, or the tributary streams falling into it.

I anxiously awaiting your Excellency's reply to his communication,

I have the honour to be your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servant.
J. HARVEY.

Having done this, he put himself in full readiness to defend the territory of His Sovereign, and he will do it, in spite of all the bastings in the United States.

Upon the receipt of this letter, the Governor of Maine sends a very blustering message to his Legislature. The Legislature takes fire, votes a supply of $800,000, to equip 8000 men and to carry out the determination to take possession of the Territory in question. They then call upon the State of Massachusetts, to aid them and that State resolves to send aid if required, and prepare for a levey of 10000 men.

In the mean time Mr. Mc'Laghlan, the British land agent, goes to expostulate with the commander of the Maine invading army, and, is detained, and sent prisoner to Bangor.

Thus stand matters this day. We will now give a few extracts from the Maine papers, to shew the spirit that prevails there.

I have attended at the State House this forenoon, and heard Governor Fairfield's Message and the accompanying documents, viz:—the Proclamation of the Lieut. Goverment, and also a letter from our Governor, read. Gov. Fairfield's message does him great honour, & will be responded to by every citizen. *Ten thousand troops* are ordered to be in readiness to march forthwith to the frontier.

The letter of Lieut. Gover[illegible] Harvey is most insulting, threatening the State unless it withdraws the men who are aiding the civil authorities in removing the plunderers, that he will, with an "armed force," repel from "Her Majesty's dominions" the "intruders from Maine," from a territory where, he says, *they* claim exclusive jurisdiction. And he accuses our citizens of the *guilt* of an overact against the laws of *Her Majesty!* Maine cannot now retrace her steps, come what will. A rupture is now inevitable. Blood must flow; and rest assured that our energies are adequate to the emergency. We have enrolled forty thousand troops eager to maintain our rights, and the honour of the state and country.

The Augusta Journal of Tuesday, after copying the Proclamation of Gov! Harvey, holds this language:—

One thing seems clear, that he claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the territory where these trespasses were committed. Now as this territory is in the Counties of Penobscot and Washington on townships located fourteen years ago in the vicinity of the Aroostook River, where Maine and Massachusetts have exercised jurisdiction for half a century, we think this question of jurisdiction should be met at once; and if after Mr. Rogers has an interview with Governor Harvey, he shall not immediately release the Land Agent, or if he shall attempt to repell the American force by British troops, let us have the issue at once.—*Let the sword be drawn and the scabbard be thrown away;* and if the General Government at Washington will not sustain us, let us call Massachusetts to our aid, and beat up for volunteers in all the other States. We have suffered indignities and insults enough. If our Land Agent cannot be sent to protect the property of the State from thieves, without being seized as a culprit, and put into Fredericton jail, it is that we showed a little of the spirit of 76, and not only rally to defend our own territory, but peradventure demolish the prison at Fredericton, which has for years been a standing *monument of our* disgrace. A correspondent writes,—

We will not be trifled with any longer. There is a spirit in the American people which will not brook insult from Sir John Harvey or the British Queen, and this fact they will soon learn if they persist in their unrighteous claims. If England is determined to hold on to this territory, then let us have war, if we must. We *cannot*—we *will not* yield our rights to any foreign power. Our Governor ought to send forthwith to Washington, and call upon the General Government to come to the rescue. We ought not to be compelled to fight alone—the Government ought to protect us. The plea of "embarrassing the General Government" has now, I hope, lost its power. But if our Government will not come to our aid, then the people of Maine must and will defend their territory. We can take Canada and the Provinces single handed, especially in the present state of public feeling there. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." Our cause is a righteous one, and we will defend it with our best blood. The drum begins to beat and the "spirit stirring fife" sends out its shill tones through the valley of the Kennebec. The company collected here have just commenced their march to the sound of martial music. They will march across the bridge, and then be conveyed in waggons to the scene of action. This company is commanded by Captain Ford, of Hallowell. What the result of all this will be, I cannot tell. I cannot yet believe England will ever be willing to have a war. And the affair may yet be settled amicably. *We cannot and we will not back out, come what may. There is but one party, one cause, and that is our country's. The cry is raisee—We are American citizens, and by this name we will be called, and by no other.*

5th March.

—Mr. Mc'Intire has been released by Sir John Harvey, and Mr Mc'Laughlan by Gov. Fairfield: No further hostilities have been committed.

Advertisements, are unavoidably crowded out in this number.

MACDONALD'S
IMPROVED

Balsam of Aniseed,

An Effectual Remedy
For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c. &c.

SOLD BY E CHANDLER,
Apothecary and Druggist,
BELLEVILLE.
And by most Druggists in Upper Canada.
3 s

HEALTH
AND LONG LIFE
ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

IMPORTANT ADVICE,—MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES—The immense number of letters which Mr. Moffat has received, and is daily receiving from individuals in different parts of the Union testimony of the excellent virtues of the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, precludes the possibility of his laying them before the public in a printed form; and he therefore invites all those who have not used them, and who may be afflicted with any disease, to call at his office, 527 Broadway. It will cost them nothing, as Mr. Moffat, is always happy to give advice to individuals, whether they choose to purchase his Life Medicines or not, and any one calling can always examine all letters which may have been received relating to the operations of the medicines. To those who have already tried the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, it is unnecessary to say ought—that is, if they have tried them faithfully. Mr. Moffat places two much confidence in his medicines to doubt their happy effects in any one case. He is ready to stake his reputation upon the result of any reasonable case of desease, where his vegetable medicines are thoroughly administered.—Learned Physicians may put their fingers to their noses and cry Quack, and the ignorant noodless may echo the cry; but many thousand respectable citizens who know by experience that these medicines are all and more than they are represented to be, will—and have already—put such ridiculous aspersers to the blush.

The Life Medicines have in many cases been recommended and used by physicians.—They have stood the severest tests, and proved the most faithful remedy ever offered to the sufferer, under almost every disease As a general family medicine they are most invaluable.

The Life medicines have been used with success in almost every disease to which mankind is liable, and for billious and liver complaints, with their many well known attendants billious and sick headache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, singing noise in the head and eare, drowsiness, heartburn, loss of appetite, wind, spasms, &c. they are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to the public, and for those of a full habit of body, they will prove truely invaluable: while as a general family aperient for either sex, they cannot fail to ensure unusual satisfaction.

The efficacy of the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters is most certain, if freely given on the attack of fever, influenza measles, sore throat recent cold, with cough, and other inflammatory disorders. In rheumatism and chronic complaints they have also performed the most extraordinary cutes when used with perseverance.

Since the first introduction of Moffat's Life Medicines to his fellow citizen, they have in every case fully maintained the high character they so well deserved. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existance, and many who had lost the use of their limbs by Rheumatism and Paralysis, have been restored to health, strength and comfort, after all the usual remedies had been found useless,—Its astonishing and almost miraculous effects have also been experienced in the cure of nervous and rheumatic pains of the head and face paralytic affections, contracted and stiff joints glandular swellings, pains of the chest and bones, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart difficult respiration, &c.

And it is unnecessary to enumerate the many cases in which these purely vegetable medicines have been successful but let us inquire. Why are they so universal in their happy effects?

Because they PURIFY the BLOOD and thus remove all cause of disease in the system.

Because they act powerfully upon the secretion of the body, and route all impurities at once.

Because they do not reduce the sytem, but invigorate it—thus requiring no restraint from leasure or business during their operation.

Complaints arising from a vitiated state of the blood, are easily subdued by the powerful efficacy of these mild and salutary medicines. To those who are obliged to travel, or to take medicine without interruption of business, the Life medicines are peculiarly useful. By mild and safe operation, they strike at the root of disease, and quickly eradicate it; thereby preventing the fatal effects to which thousands are victims.

In concluding these few remarks, Mr. Moffat submits to the public the following letters from his agent at Maunch Chunk Pennsylvania where Life Medicines have just been introduced. They are but a specimen of such as he is every day receiving, and which may be seen at his office, 546 Broadway: Maunch Chunk Pa,, Jan, 20th.

Sir: Your Medicines are giving here universal satisfacuon. All those who have tried it are well pleased, and from the authority I have, I am confident in saying it has had beneficial effect in every case, when properly used The Life Pill's and Phenix Bitters rank first before any other medicine now offered to the public. I would send you certificates which have been voluntarily offererd me by those, who have been benefited but I have not time at present to copy them.

Yours, most respectively.

CHAS. WHITE
Agent, Maunch Chunk, P

N. B. Please publish tho two following letters in your Good Samaritan.

Summit Hill, Jan. 8th 183

Mr. Moffat—Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in addressing you, having been troubled for some time back with the Rheumatism and could find nothing to give any relief until I had commenced taking your Vegetable Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. In taking the first bottle and one box of pills, I found the most excruciating pain that I had long been troubled with, entirely disappeared. Such being the case it is with gratitude I offer these sentiments feeling confident that I am indebted to you more than words can express, for your valuable medicines and the speedy cure I received from its great effects. Yours, respectively.

GEO. BROFF.
Maunch Chunk, Jan. 17th, 18.

Mr. Moffat—Sir: I am most happy to send you through your agent Mr. White, a few lines relative to your excellent Life Medines. For a length of time I have been complaining of an affection of the liver, and tried much medicine but no relief, until I commenced with yours; I have taken nearly two bottles your Phenix Bitters, and I am well pleased state that I find myself fast recovering from a lingering complaint.

GEORGE KISSNER.

LETTER FROM WARREN PPERSON.

Lockport, Nov. 27th, 838.

Dr. John Moffat—Dear Sir; A remarkable instance of the virtue and efficacy of your Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters in restoring lost health to the afflicted has occurred in my family I deem it a duty I owe both to ourself and the public, to make the fact known, that others suffering under similar circumstances might purchase see this and obtain a remedy in season to preserve them from a premate grave.

My wife has been afflicted with the liver complaint and general debility for upwards of three years; and for the last three months she has not been able to walk across the room After trying various medicines prescribed by different physicians, which gave her no relief she was given up as incurable.

In this situation she was gradually failing when I happened to call upon your agent in this village, and he gave me a copy of the Good Samaritan; the pursuing of which induced me to try your medicine, although I had but little hope of her receiving any benefit from it. The effect was surprising. Before she had taken one bottle of hitters and one box of pills, she was so far recovered as to be able to accomplish most of her housework without assistance.

Yours respectfully.

WARREN PATERSON.

The VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS are prepared by J. Moffat, 546 Broadway, New York, by whom all postpaid orders, or letters for advice, will be strictly attended to:

The above Medicines may be had
E CHANDLER,
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST.
BELLEVILLE.
Who is appointed Agent for the Sale of them.

SMITH'S
POOR MAN'S
COUGH DROPS.
A truly approved Medicine.
FOR
Coughs, *Colds, Asthmatic Affections Hooping Cough, &c. &c.*

These drops have been found one of the most efficacious remedies for the above complaints ever have been used with the most decided success in the private practice of a late eminent Surgeon and Apothecary; and are now at the request of numerous individuals; offered to the public at a cheap, price, so as to enable the poor to partake of their beneficial effects.

This Medicine may also be given to children of any age; and its efficacy is such, as in most instances it will be found to effect a cure in a few doses.

In hooping Coughs, no medicine has been used with more decided advantage.

Sold in Bottles by E. Chandler, 1s 3d each.
BELLEVILLE, U. C.

PROSPECTUS.

For procuring a Press for the use of the Church of England in Upper Canada.

In order to disseminate amongst the members of the Established Church of England, and the community at large, in the Province of Upper Canada, correct and more extensive information regarding the doctrines and general principles of that Church; and in order more effectually to carry out the intention of the weekly paper which has already been established in advocacy of her interests; it was resolved by the Clergy of Upper Canada, lately in visitation assembled that it was expedient that a Press should be procured exclusively be properly, and at the disposal of the Church of England in this Province.

In order most expeditiously and effectually to accomplish this end, it was resolved that an Association should be formed, consisting of clerical and lay members of the Church of England who should be the joint proprietors of the Stock of the said Press.

It was resolved, further that the said Stock should consist of five hundred share at five pounds per share.

That this Amount be called in by instalments at intervals of NINETY DAYS each, if required; and that not more than TEN PER CENT upon the stock subscribed, shall be payable at one instalment.

That each proprietor of Stock in the Association be entitled to *legal interest* for the amount invested by him, if the profits permit; but that any surplus beyond the amount of legal interest be appropriated to increase the stock of the Association, or for the furtherance of Missionary or other benevolent purposes directly connected with the interests of the Church of England in this Diocese.

That, in the first instance, not more than 20 shares shall be allowed to be subscribed for by enoh individual, but that after the closing of the subscription lists the amount of stock may be increased by individual subscribers, provided the whole be not taken up, and that if at the period of closing, more than five hundred shares shall have been subscribed for a proportionate equalization of stock is to be made.

That the subscription lists be opened as soon as practicable, and be returnable to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Secretary to the Committee of Management, on or before the 1st day of April next.

That ten per cent on the amount of stock subscribed by each individual shall be required to be paid into the hands of the Secretary aforesaid on or before the 1st day of July next.

That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese the Archdeacons of the Province, and five other Clergymen to be chosen at the General Meetings of the Clergy in this Province, shall constitute the Committee of Management, the said Committee to have the appointment of the Editor, and to make all other arrangements for the management of the Press.

That until the next General Meeting of the Clergy, the present Committee of Management of "The Church" newspaper, be empowered to act on this behalf; viz the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, the Ven. Archdeacon Strachan, the Rev. George Mortimer, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

☞ We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay into the hands of the Rev. H. J. Grasett Secretary and Treasurer, the sum opposite to our respective names, for the purposes and upon the terms above specified.

Names.	No. Shares.	£	s.	d.
John Strachan	20	100	0	0
A. N. Bethune	20	100	0	0
H. J. Grasett	20	100	0	0
C. A. Hagerman	10	50	0	0
H. Ruttan	10	50	0	0
G. S. Boulton	10	50	0	0
D. Bethune	10	50	0	0
C. T. Wade	10	50	0	0

BLANK DEEDS, Memorials, Court of Request Blanks of all descriptions for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

Came in my enclosure about the 1st Sept, a brown Cow, the owner is requested, to prove property pay charges and take her away.

RALPH GIBSON.
Thurlow: Jan, 19 1839.

CASH
PAID FOR WHEAT & PORK,
BY
EASTON MATTHIE, & Co.

NOTICE.

The copartnership formerly existing between John G Pendergast and Uriah Seymour, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May 1838.

URIAH SEYMOUR,

EASTON, MATTHIE & CO.
DEALERS IN
BRITISH & AMERICAN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
&
HARDWARE
AT THE STORE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY E. CHANDLER
MAIN STREET,
BELLEVILLE.